





LIBERTY.

UNION.

"Once more unto the Breach!"

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

EDWARD KENT.

HENRY HILL,  
ISAAC HACKER, } *Senators.*  
JOSEPH DOANE,JOSEPH CHAPMAN, *Rep. of Deeds.*  
ABNER TAYLOR, *Treasurer.*

FOR REPRESENTATIVES FROM BANGOR.

FRANKLIN MUZZY, SAMUEL J. FOSTER, WILLIAM PAINE.

## BANGOR WHIG.

JOHN S. SAYWARD, Editor.

MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1841.

## One Word to the Whig Abolitionists.

You have been laboring with us for years, to overthrow the corrupt party who were in power and restore the country to its former prosperity. These efforts have already been partially crowned with success. On the subject of Abolition in the abstract, there is no difference of opinion among us. As to political action we differ from you.

If your votes should prevent a choice, or give the Loco the control of affairs, we must fall again, into the condition from which you assisted to elevate us last year.

Will you not allow Whig measures to prevail long enough to re-establish order, prosperity and quiet, before you assist in throwing away all the advantages we have gained? We know this feeling generally prevails, and our Whig friends will not throw their influence into the Loco scale if it will endanger the success of the Whig candidates. We trust and believe, therefore, that when they come up to the polls, our friends who are whigs at heart, and have always been with us, will see that they are striking the cause which has always been so dear to them, to the heart, and will, one and all, give their votes to the Whig candidates, when by a contrary course they will endanger their success.

## The Candidates.

The citizens of Bangor have presented for their suffrages as Representatives to the State Legislature a whig ticket, at the head of which is a high minded, intelligent MECHANIC who has served them well as a Representative. The next man is a practical merchant and lumberman, who understands all about the commercial and lumbering interest of the State. The list is completed with a professional man, a sound whig and advocate of whig principles and measures. Thus the various interests of our city will be fairly represented.

There is also before them, the ticket of our opponents, on which is, at least, one entire "corporation" and a pretty large slice of at least one other. Jewett cannot say of him, as he did of Van Buren, that, "he is not a corporation and can neither issue or refrain from issuing Bank Bills." Another man upon their list is an independent bachelor who loves to speculate, get rich and live easy! Then there is also a lawyer, independent in circumstances, and never manifesting any sympathy with the wants or wishes of the common people.

Where are the mechanics among our opponents where the middling-intermediate men, that they should be thus ruthlessly trampled upon?

The whigs offer you a ticket of the right stamp men who will represent the PEOPLE and not mere PROPERTY. Show your love of DEMOCRACY by voting the Democratic Ticket.

## Holla for McIntire!

The laughing hyena has become doggish, and made a capital display of his compound character on Saturday, evening, by a red-mouthed denunciation of his political opponents, in the beastly style of which he is the unparalleled master. The creature on account of his A-bits has been unnoticed by us, and would continue so to be but for his howling desire to have his name immortalized. We like to "give every dog his day," and "the devil his due."

"Here is the Democratic party," as "Fletcher Breeches" said when he was looking for a place to set.

## A few Questions for honest Men.

Did McIntire allow \$38,443.73 of the public money to be lost without any sort of account of it?

Did John Fairfield and his Council settle the accounts of McIntire, and certify them to be correct, and allow this sum to be lost to the State?

Did John Fairfield and his Council settle the accounts of McIntire when there were numerous errors and blunders in footing the columns, by which the State lost hundreds of dollars of its money?

Was Strickland paid for 392 days labor, at \$4 a day, when there were 219 days only in which to do it?

Would you trust a man with your own business who will conduct in this manner?

Will you aid Fairfield, McIntire, Strickland and others to regain the places from which they were expelled last year?

Answer these questions this day at the Ballot Box.

WHIGS OF BANGOR,  
One and all!

Be on hand at the Polls at 10 o'clock, without any mistake. We want every Whig to vote before 11 o'clock. You will thereby relieve our Vigilance Committees of a great deal of labor, and enable them to look after the absent voters with more ease. We ask you so to manage your business as to be able to do this, and you will then see the advantage of it.

## Vote before 11 o'clock.

## Don't burn the papers!

"Squire Jewett" Saturday evening at the Casino, said there was to be an investigation as to the author of certain articles in the Whig, touching Major Strickland's "Pay and Court-martial." Whether this proceeding is to be at Law or in "Equity," he did not tell. We hope at any rate, he will not burn the papers as was done in a certain "Equity" case not long since, some where in these parts.

## The Revenue Bill.

This bill, about the provisions of which Hannibal Hamlin and other demagogues have been misrepresenting before the people, has passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 12. 7 of the loco loco Senators voting in favor of it, viz: Buchanan, Clay of Ala., Fulton King, Sevier, Sturgeon and Young! What will Hamlin, Jewett & Co say to this?

Since writing the above, we perceive by the Belfast Signal that Albert Shaw and Henry Davidson, Esquires, who had been nominated at the Waldo County Liberty Convention, as candidates, have published letters to their friends which breathe the right spirit. They do not at this crisis wish their names to be used, deeming the political salvation of the State, the first great object of every true patriot.

## Election Returns.

The Revised Statutes of Maine require the Clerks of towns, and of course the Ward Clerks of cities, to return the number of voters cast, as well as the number of votes, for each person.

## Good Prices.

Corn, grain, bark, lumber, and labor, have all improved in prices under the Whig administration. Farmers and mechanics are laying up the "real tallow" in these Whig times. The change of policy in the government has been a change vastly for their benefit, and yet the opposition desire to defeat the present policy, and to establish the low wages and no meat policy. Free men, raise ye!

Riot in Cincinnati.  
SEVEN LIVES LOST.

The Southern Mail of this morning brings us intelligence, via Baltimore, of a tremendous riot in Cincinnati. We subjoin such particulars as have reached us.

It had its origin in a fight which took place on Thursday night, in Columbia street, between a few negroes and some whites, in which one of the whites was stabbed so severely as to make his life long precarious. On Friday night from two to three thousand persons collected around the negro houses on Sixth, east of Broadway, and the negroes having armed themselves, fired upon the crowd.

The riot now commenced in earnest. A cannon was brought to the scene, loaded with slugs, and several times fired down Sixth street, raking the whole street, and it is supposed with effect. The Mayor was on the ground, and succeeded at length with the aid of the military which he called out, to restore order.

The Mayor supposed there were two whites and two negroes killed, and from 15 to 20 persons wounded, principally whites. On Saturday morning the excitement still continued; an extra meeting of the City Council was called for 10 o'clock, and a town meeting of the citizens was about to be held.

Nothing new here, and nothing by the Southern mail. N. Y. Tattler.

## CONGRESS

## IN SENATE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.

The Revenue Bill was finally passed yeas 34, nays 11. The amendments made in the Senate make it necessary that the Bill should go back to the House. The principal of these amendments is one excepting tea and sugar from duty. Some articles used in manufactures are also excepted from duty. The bill takes effect, Sept. 30, except on articles which were shipped at ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope, prior to August 1st.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was passed, with an amendment striking out the expenses of a Charge at Naples.

In the House, the case of David Levy, Esq., sitting member from Florida, was laid over until the next session.

A bill reported by Mr. Dawson, of Ga., appropriating \$33,000 to repair fortifications on Staten Island, was passed in Committee of the Whole, and in the House. It was then sent to the Senate, and referred to their Military Committee.

Mr. Ferris, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution requesting the President of the United States to take measures for the rescue of the American citizens now British prisoners of State, in exile at Van Diemen's Land. Messrs. Ferris and Holmes advocated, and Mr. Adams opposed the motion.

[From the National Intelligencer.]  
THE CASE OF MCLEOD.

On Saturday, Ex-President Adams delivered a Speech on this subject, which captivated the attention of the House to a degree which might be expected from the position of that distinguished member, and his known familiarity with every thing that concerns the Foreign Relations of the United States. Distant from our Reporter's bench as he stood, with the members crowded all around him, obstructing the passage of the sound of his voice, we have no hope of being able to report his speech, unless with his assistance, and at a future day. Not doubting, however, that our readers will desire to know what ground he occupied on this interesting question, we endeavor to give in our own language, as follows, an intelligible idea of the general character of his remarks.

Mr. Adams first spoke of the apparent party aspects and objects of the resolution before the House, and the debate in favor of it; and of the strong condemnation which that conduct merited which sought to make profit to a party, regardless of consequences out of a question which involved, or might be made to involve, the issue of peace or war with a country perhaps the most powerful on the globe.

He then proceeded to say that he was opposed to multiplying issues with Great Britain. We had one issue with that country (he was understood to refer to the Boundary Question) where we were clearly in the right, and she was clearly wrong, and if we must fight, we had better fight about such a question than about one which we were in the wrong. For he desired to be declared, in the face of the country and the world, his opinion, that in regard to the af-

fair of the "Caroline," a due consideration of all the circumstances might lead to the conclusion that we were in the wrong. The question was, and always would be, who struck the first blow? The British, it is true, burnt the boat, and killed a man. But the question is, what was the boat about, and what was the man doing in the boat? The boat was engaged in hostile acts against Great Britain; it was employed in transporting men and arms to Navy Island, in aid of an insurrection against the British authorities in Upper Canada. We might go to war on this matter; and, after the blood and treasure of the Nation had been expended in support of it we should have a peace. And what then? The question would still be, who struck the first blow? And were we sure we could find among all the Christian Nations an umpire who would not say that we had been all the while in the wrong?

Mr. Adams then spoke of another issue which had been attempted to be made, viz. in relation to the particular case of McLeod. He spoke of the opinion delivered by Judge Cowan of the New York Court, in this case, and declared his dissent from that opinion in strong terms; and he alluded to the sentiments expressed by some of his forty friends from New York on that floor to the same purport and effect as that opinion, with emphatic disapprobation. New York had been called the "Empire" State; but, he said, Delaware is as much an "Empire" State as New York; and he regarded it as both wrong and dangerous, when persons were heard to declare on that floor, and in the other end of the Capitol, that New York would try McLeod, and, if found guilty, would hang him; and all because New York was the "Empire" State! Nobody had proposed to interfere with New York, or the courts of New York; but, by some process McLeod ought to be released, and the Federal Government had done no more than his duty in sending the Attorney General into New York on this subject. There was not an enlightened nation on earth that would not decide against this idea of holding individuals responsible in a case like this. And the management of the whole case belonged to this Government; for it was a national matter, and, if a war, grew out of it, it was not New York that was to maintain that war, but the land and treasure of the whole Nation must maintain it.

Mr. Adams, before he was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour, paid a noble tribute to Mr. Webster. He alluded to a remark which had been made by some members from New Hampshire, that "we should have no war with Great Britain while Daniel Webster was Secretary of State." He said he thanked God heartily for it, and the people of this country ought to raise their hands in devout and united thanksgiving to God for it! He believed the remark to be true. Peace would be preserved while that man was Secretary of State. Not by concessions!—he was the last man on earth to make concessions to Great Britain; he had made none but by moderation and a conciliatory temper, accompanied with a just decision and firmness. Mr. A. alluded to Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, and pronounced it one of the best diplomatic papers that had ever been written, and said that he could adopt every line and word of it. Its value was already manifest in the effect it had evidently produced; and he referred, in this connexion, to the conciliatory tone assumed towards this country by Sir Robert Peel, in his address at Tamworth. He repeated his conviction that while the rights and the honor of the country would be firmly and fully maintained, yet peace would be preserved as long as Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

We do not pretend to give even a sketch of all the remarks made by Mr. Adams and in regard to the topics to which we have referred, as, embraced in his speech, we have given only the faintest outline of what was said by him.

## MARRIED.

In Brookline, Mass., 7th inst., in the First Congregational Church, by Rev. Dr. Flood, Henry V. Poor, Esq., of this city, to Mary W., youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Pierce.

## NOTICE.

It is known to all whom it may concern, that FRANKSWAY PENIS, have this day, in consideration of the love and good will that I have to my son JOHN PENIS, emancipated and set him free from me as though he were twenty-one years old, that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

FRANKSWAY X PENIS.  
mark.Attest: J. B. HARVEY.  
Greenbush, Feb. 27, 1841. W3w, 813

## Veto of the Fiscal Corporation Bill.

After our paper was made up and our hands retired, we received of Mr. Spear, Clerk of the Boat, and Winslow's Express, President Tyler's second Veto returning to the House the Fiscal Corporation Bill, with his objections. This was generally looked for. We are happy to see that President Tyler has given his reasons in a calm and clear manner, and although we regret that the President and Congress have not yet been able to agree in this single point, we are rejoiced and encouraged to find that JOHN TYLER HAS SHOWN HIMSELF A HERO AND DECIDED WHIG.

We have room only for the following extract:

Owing to the brief space between the period of the death of my lamented predecessor and my own installation into office, I was, in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a definite recommendation of my own, in my regular course, and, since, my mind has been wholly occupied in a most anxious attempt to conform my action to the legislative will. In this communication, I am confined by the Constitution to my objections, simply to this bill, but the period of the regular Session will soon arrive, when it will be my duty under another clause of the Constitution to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as I shall judge necessary and expedient. And I most respectfully submit, in a spirit of harmony, whether the present differences of opinion should be pressed further at this time, and whether the peculiarity of my situation does not entitle me to a postponement of this subject to a more auspicious period for deliberation.

The two Houses of Congress have distinguished themselves at this extraordinary session by the performance of an immense mass of labor, at a season very unfavorable, both to health and action; and have passed many laws which I trust will prove highly beneficial to the interests of the country, and fully answer the just expectations. It has been my good fortune and pleasure, to concur with them in all measures, except this. And why should our difference on this alone be pushed to extremes? It is my anxious desire that it should not be. I too have been burthened with extraordinary labors of late, and I sincerely desire time for deep and deliberate reflection, on this the great difficulty of my administration. May we not now pause, until a more favorable time, when, with the most anxious hope that the Executive and Congress may cordially unite, some measure of finance may be deliberately adopted, promotive of the good of our common country.

By this our Whig friends will see that he has endorsed and approved all the other whig measures and has promised to give, hereafter, his form for a Fiscal Agent, which will be free from all constitutional objections. The Whig party have now nothing to fear, John Tyler is a whig a whole hearted unflinching Whig. As soon as time will permit, a plan will be furnished, clear of all objections, and this single measure of difference will be adjusted to meet the wishes of all. Our opponents will cry up the Veto for a day or two for effect, but the far seeing among them cannot but discover that they will lose an excessive amount of political capital heretofore of great use to them.

John Tyler does not incline to wards lococoism, and if the leaders of that party mean to agree with him they must not only throw off their previous principles and policy, but take on a full freight of genuine, downright democratic whiggism! If they will do that handsomely we shall have no objection to their joining the thick and knitted ranks of the Whigs after a suitable probation. Now jolly Whigs put in the tallest to day, and show them how you can go ahead in a good cause.

**AUCTION SALES.**  
**By Pillsbury & Sandford,**  
Office 45, West Market Place

*Household Furniture*  
On **TUESDAY Sept. 16th** at 10 o'clock, at af-  
fire

A variety of genteel *Household Furniture* be-  
longing to a gentle man moving from the city.

**WRITING**

**MR. SHED**

**WOULD** give notice that he has re opened his  
**WRITING ACADEMY** at No 6 Strick-  
land & Black Kenduskeewee Bridge.

Select classes will be attended, *short of*

Terms moderate, and satisfactory improvement  
guaranteed.

Hours of attendance accommodated to the con-  
venience of pupils.

Family Registers, Mourning Pieces, and Visit-  
ing Cards executed in order.

Bangor, June 15, 1841. J. & W. L.

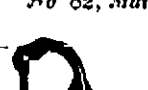
**FRESH FIGS.**

FIGS which have been kept in tight casks,  
when opened look as if just from the trees for  
sale by G. W. LADD

Aug 31

**N. JOHNSON,**  
CORNER MITH. STREET, IRON &


**TIN WARE MANUFACTURER,**  
No 82, Main Street BANGOR -



Copperwork in all its variety and custom made  
**TIN WARE** constantly on hand

Also the celebrated Yankee Baker, that consumes but  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck of Charcoal per day

All kinds of Brass and Copper Ware and Copper Kettles to set in brick work  
Copper Steam Pipe made



to order  
Just received, 50 of the  
latest patterns **COOK**  
**STOVES**, which  
be sold low for cash  
Copper, Improved  
Pumps,  
Lead Pipe & Sheet, &c.  
at Boston prices  
Wanted immediately a  
good Sheet Iron and Tin  
Plate Worker to whom the  
highest wages will be given

August 9 1841

d&w77

**Carpet Ware House,**  
**At No. 40, Main Street.**  
**R**EDD THOMPSON & Co, having received  
 the Agency of the Gorham Carpet Factory,  
 can now offer to purchasers a large assortment of  
*Fine, Extra Fine and Superfine*  
**CARPETING,**  
 comprising a great variety of shades and colors.  
 We shall be receiving ADDITIONS of the  
 LATEST STYLES to our assortment, all of  
 which will be sold at the very lowest terms.  
 Purchasers of Carpets will find it greatly to  
 their advantage to call and examine our assort-

ment before purchasing elsewhere.

REID THOMPSON, & Co.,  
July 13 dtd No 40, Main Street

**More New Goods.**  
Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linen Drillings, Velvet-ees, Gambroons, Neapolitan Cloths, Albert Mixtures, Woollinets, Cashmeretts, - Silk Velvets, Satins, &c.

**THOS. A. WHITE & Co.**  
**ARE** now opening a fresh stock of New Goods,  
 just purchased at reduced prices, which ad-  
 ded to their former stock, renders their assortment  
 complete. Without going into an enumeration of  
 their stock, it will be found on examination to com-  
 prising many new and desirable styles of  
**Woollen & Summer Goods,**  
 Not found in any other Store in the city. All of  
 which are now offered at prices that cannot fail to  
 give satisfaction. Purchasers will recollect at the  
**CLOTH AND DRY GOODS STORE,**  
 No. 16 **MARY STREET.**

July 9 d&wt

**Alapacca, Alapines.**  
**CHILDREN'S PLAIDS &c.**

**R**ECEIVED by last Boat, rich Black and Blue Black Alapaccas and Alapines, a very beautiful article of Silk and Worsted Plaids for childrens use, new and fashionable styles of Printed Saxony Highland Plaid Shawls &c., all of which we sell at the lowest cash prices. Purchasers of Dry Goods will find it worth their attention to examine our stock before looking else where.

Also, a few pieces more of Extra Superfine Cornuours, with beautiful styles and patterns.

Aug 24

**SELLING OFF AT COST!**  
BEING about to change my business, I will sell my stock of Goods for Cash, at cost.  
Purchasers will do well to call and examine the stock as it is mostly new and consists in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, English and American Prints, Gingham, brown and discolored Sheetings and Shirtings, also and bleached Drillings, Flannels, &c. &c. Also 40 Barrels Clear Pink 20 Hds. Molasses 30 Bbls. Flour, 100 Qts Cod Fish, Boxes white and brown Havana, 20 Bbls Coffee, Coffee, Whiskey,

Sugar, Java and Sumatra Coffee, Wine, Oil,  
Snap Candles, Raisins, Spices, Segars, Nails,  
Glass, Crockery and Glass Ware  
ALSO  
3 Cases Men's Thick Boots,  
3 do " Thin do  
A general assortment of Shoes, and all other ar-  
ticles usually found in a variety store.  
W. J. VALENTINE  
July 20--- 46 No. 31, Main street  
**FRENCH REVOLUTION!**  
THE History of the French Revolution by M  
A Thiers, late Prime Minister of France  
with illustrative anecdotes and notes and thirteen  
beautifully engraved plates in numbers. For sale  
by SMITH & FENNO

Bangor Sept 4

**WINDOW GLASS.**

**500** BOXES, Fulton, Baltimore and German Glass all sizes from 7 by 9 to 16 by 24 Large size French glass for Picture Frames, coach windows &c. glass cut to any pattern

**WHITIER & GUILD**

Sept 3

**PORTER,** for sale. **G. W. LADD**

Sept 4

**SHOE BLACKING.**

**1** QUIN and Paste Blacking for sale in large & or small lots, also, Shoe Brushes of all descriptions

**G. W. LADD**

100



